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NEWSPAPER DIRECTOR DETAINED BY POLICE

PY241818 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1605 GMT 24 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santa Fe, 24 Jul (NA)--The director of the newspaper EL LITORAL of this city, Riobo Caputo, was detained at noon today and taken to the local police headquarters "to be interrogated," according to police personnel who carried out the operation. The police personnel--two officers of the provincial police--came to the newspaper headquarters and after asking for the director they told him that he had to accompany them to the police station by order of Federal Judge Miguel Angel Quirelli. It was officially learned that Caputo's detention is reportedly related to a news report about the presence of subversive chief Mario Eduardo Firmenich in Managua.

Press Groups Protest Detention

PY242326 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2147 GMT 24 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (NA)--The Association of Newspapers of the Interior of the Argentine Republic (ADIRA) and the Argentine Newspaper Owners Association (ADEPA) today protested the detention of Riobo Caputo, director of the newspaper EL LITORAL of Santa Fe, who was "charged with having broken National Security Law 20,840." ADIRA sent a telegram to the interior minister, and ADEPA issued a communique stating that Riobo Caputo "did not praise any ideological principles that aim at disrupting or suppressing constitutional order and social peace. He merely carried out his mission to inform."

OAS RIGHTS COMMISSION TO INTERVIEW FORMER PRESIDENTS

PY250029 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1627 GMT 24 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (NA)--The executive secretary of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the OAS, Edmundo Vargas Carreno, announced today that the lawyer of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron has requested that the commission interview her during its forthcoming visit to this country and that the commission agreed to do so. Vargas Carreno also said that the commission has requested permission from the Mexican Embassy to interview former President Hector Campora, who has had asylum at that embassy since 1976. He also expressed the commission's interest in talking to former Presidents Juan Carlos Ongania, Agustin Lanusse, Roberto Livingston, Arturo Frondizi and Arturo Illia.

The high-ranking OAS official made these announcements during an interview granted to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS today at the OAS office in this capital city. He then said that at the meeting he held with officials of the Foreign Ministry last night, he presented a list of persons the commission wants to interview during its visit to Argentina in September, adding that the names of President Jorge Videla and the members of the military junta were included on the list.

ALEMANN SAYS NATION 'MUST COEXIST' WITH INFLATION

PY241419 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1103 GMT 24 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (NA)--Finance Secretary Juan Alemann said that the economic team accepts inflation as an illness with which we must coexist and that to reduce it, it will be necessary to make "great political decisions."

"We have now accepted inflation as an illness and we try to live with it but we are certainly carrying out many public projects and economic growth; that is, we are behaving rationally within something irrational like inflation," said Alemann on Channel 11 television last night. He added: "But we should not forget that it is an illness after all, that it creates social uneasiness, that it is unpleasant for the population and that sooner or later we will have to try to reduce it to civilized levels."

Alemann stated that in order to reduce inflation "great political decisions finally will have to be made," and that "if we continue to carry out so many public projects, if we continue to raise wages, if we accept any increase in prices taking place...these are, after all, political decisions."

"These political decisions must be made by the government," said the finance secretary. He emphasized that "there cannot be groups, whether they are called unions or agricultural or industrial organizations, with enough power to change government decisions. This should be well understood." Regarding public projects, Alemann said that "this government has undertaken more public projects than any other in the history of Argentina," and that "the problem we have is whether we can really permanently continue to coexist with this high inflation rate." He said that Argentina has developed an entire "technology" to coexist with this illness, a technology based on indexation which he openly defended. He said that "it will be a great disaster if we take away indexation while inflation is still on. This would accelerate and not slow down inflation as some people believe...and this would also create a severe recession...I believe that the basic problem is to fight inflation and not indexation."

PAPERS COMMENT ON REPERCUSSIONS OF NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PA250130 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2120 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (EFE)--The progovernment morning paper CONVICCION asked today whether it is proper for the Argentine military government to recognize the new government of Nicaragua, a country where Mario Firmenich, one of the top leaders of the Argentine Montoneros guerrillas, is presently located. "Is it politically, legally and morally possible to recognize a regime which publicly welcomes those who generated death among us?" asks the daily in a commentary on the Nicaraguan situation.

Reports circulating in Buenos Aires yesterday indicated that Firmenich and his lieutenant, Fernando Vaca Narvaja, had announced that the Montoneros were preparing to launch a new offensive against the Argentine military authorities.

The Buenos Aires HERALD, a liberal morning paper published here in English, comments on its editorial page that "it is possible that the announcement attributed to Firmenich, stating that his movement will launch another offensive this year, may be mere bluster." However, the paper states that it is certain that the Argentine armed forces "will remain alert" and warns that "other national leaders should refrain from saying or doing anything that might provide the slightest encouragement to the Montoneros by convincing them that a potentially revolutionary situation exists in Argentina."

PREMIUM GAS IMPORTED FROM THE NETHERLANDS

PY251758 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 19 Jul 79 p 5 PY

[Text] Santa Fe--The San Lorenzo refinery of the Government Oil Deposits, [YPF] has begun distributing among the service stations of this city the premium gasoline which arrived here from the Netherlands on Sunday. The gasoline was delivered by a YPF tanker, according to official information. This shipment will alleviate the shortages of this commodity.

PAPER CRITICIZES HEAVY DEPENDENCE ON IRAQI OIL

PY241352 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Jul 79 p 10 FY

[Editorial: "A Vulnerable Situation"]

[Text] The mistake of buying from a single market--and precisely from Iraq--practically half of the oil we have to import has become more obvious now. Revealing the respect which its level of civilization attaches to signed contracts, the Iraqi state oil company unilaterally decided to revoke BRASPETRO's privileged conditions for the development for the Majnun oil fields. And both BRASPETRO and PETROBRAS cannot do anything but submit to the diktat, and be grateful for the great favor which Iraq will do for them--to us--by selling the production of that field at market prices--at least as long as Iraq does not decide something different again.

The real situation is this: Until Brazil manages to diversify its supply sources, we will remain at the mercy of the commercial and political caprices of Iraq insofar as half of the amount of oil we import is concerned. Since it has the oil and knows the weakness of our dependence on its sales, Iraq does to PETROBRAS, to Brazil, what it wants, especially since the spoken or written word has little value for Iraq, as can be seen.

What is most disturbing about all of this is the fact that the mortgage which the Arabs have over our present and our future was not negotiated by the Brazilian Government. It was simply the bright initiative of PETROBRAS to negotiate and to administer the deal. But this does not relieve the government from its share of responsibility because it was the government that gave PETROBRAS the pseudolegitimacy with which it acted.

Should Iraq one day resolve not to sell more oil, it just will not sell. And it will be of no avail for us to invoke contracts and resort to international forums to insure the recognition of our rights. Contracts? Rights? Iraq will just say that these are Western ideas, just like the Ayatollah Khomeiny says democracy is. And then we will have to start walking around the world, hat in hand, looking for another government to do us the favor of selling us some oil.

It was not enough for PETROBRAS to have the monopoly of oil. As can be seen, it also has the power to decide the course of our daily lives and our development. At least if PETROBRAS were to define, no matter how mistaken, the criterion adopted for the purchases of oil, it could defend itself with the results obtained. But it cannot do even that. Why, then, does Minister Cals continue to think that the monopoly by PETROBRAS should be maintained?

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR SILENT ABOUT ARMS SALES TO ARABS

PY241608 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Jul 79 p 7 FY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Israeli Ambassador Moshe Er'el refused to comment yesterday on reports coming from Iran [as published--presumably Iraq] on the arrival in that country of the first 10 Brazilian-made tanks, part of an order of 2,000.

No comment, was the diplomat's answer to a question on his government's reaction to the sales of weapons by Brazil to one of the most anti-Zionist Arab governments which, according to a report from Baghdad, could forward part of the order to Syria, probably for the defense of the Golan Heights.

The ambassador claimed that his government's norm is not to make any statement on the purchase of weapons. He also refused to comment on current Brazilian-Israeli relations stating that his country is going to study more thoroughly a statement by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to a weekly magazine defining current relations between the two countries as being "correct."

After the debate through the press on the possible opening of a PLO office in Brazil and the consequent displeasure of Itamaraty, expressed through the release of a note, the Israeli Embassy has been quite cautious about discussing subjects which might involve new problems with the Brazilian Foreign Ministry. A note released by the Israeli Consulate in Sao Paulo last week caused great displeasure to Itamaraty. Ambassador Er'el was even called by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry to recommend that he abstain from making public statements on the Middle East issue.

The debate through the press between representatives of the Arab and Israeli colonies began with the action of Iraqi Vice President Taha Ma'ruf trying to convince the Brazilian Government to allow the opening of a PLO office in Brazil.

FINANCE MINISTER ADMITS GLOOMY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

PY241407 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Jul 79 p 1 PY

[Text] "The fight against inflation is getting more difficult all the time," said Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter in admitting that the prospects of the Brazilian economy for the second 6 months are not favorable, mainly due to the additional expenditure for oil. He gave an inflation forecast of 4 percent for July and August, which increased the accumulated inflation to 38 percent against the 28 percent for the first 8 months of 1978.

On the basis of an evaluation of the development of the economy during the first 6 months, drafted by Planning Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen, Rischbieter confirmed, on Wednesday during a meeting of the National Monetary Council, that the trade balance deficit amounts to $650 million against $456 million during the same period in 1978.

The high industrial growth of 8.7 percent during the first 5 months of the year caused a 2.6 percent increase in employment throughout the country as of April, and as of May there was a 3.9 percent increase in employment in greater Sao Paulo. But it was the main cause of the difficulty in containing the inflationary pressure, and the monetary expansion and granting of loans, within the goal of 30 and 40 percent respectively until the end of the year.

The government has already discarded complying with the measures because it believes it to be "a problematic and uncertain task." In addition, the 40 billion cruzeiro surplus in the national treasury, which was revealed with the announcement that government investment will be restricted, will be eaten into with the "heavy pressure for the expansion of public expenditure" until the end of the year.

POLAND TO COOPERATE IN COAL EXPLOITATION

PY241708 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Jul 79 p 12 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Polish Ambassador Jan Kinast told O GLOBO yesterday that Brazil and Poland are getting ready to jointly exploit the coal mines in the southern part of the country and in other countries.

Brazil not only invited Poland to form a partnership for exploiting Colombian coal, but is also contracting services and technical assistance from Polish companies for the use of domestic production.

Kinast also said that Poland will expand its coal sales to Brazil, in compliance with contract obligations which provide for supply at reasonable prices until 1990.

Although the cooperation between the countries has been traditional, especially in mutual supply of metallurgy coal and iron ore, the Polish ambassador to Brazil feels that current economic relations between the two countries are passing through an excellent stage of expansion as a result of the mutually complementing interests which are strengthened now with the world energy crisis.

"Cooperation between the two countries on the use of coal as an alternative source of energy tends to increasingly expand from day to day," the diplomat said.

Ambassador Kinast also stated that coal is not the only source of economic links between Poland and Brazil, its most important partner in Latin America. There is a large variety of machinery and equipment and a long industrial experience which is available to Brazil.

But even so, the diplomat added, [illegible] balance between the two countries presents a surplus for Brazil, the world producer of several raw materials which are indispensable for the Polish economy and the exporter of food products, the demand of which is systematically increasing in Poland. Coffee and soybean are included among those products.

According to the ambassador, a close cooperation in the naval and railroad sectors, in addition to coal, marks the main points which will contribute to intensifying relations between the two countries over the next few years.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT AMEND AMNESTY PROPOSAL

PY241816 Paris AFP in Spanish 1417 GMT 24 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 24 Jul (AFP)--The Planalto Palace spokesman has indicated that the Brazilian Government will not change the amnesty proposal presented to Congress as a result of a hunger strike of 14 political prisoners.

The detainees began the hunger strike on Sunday as a protest against the restrictions included in the government's amnesty proposal which excludes the perpetrators of political crimes. For 2 days now, these political prisoners have been taking only water, salt and sugar, an initiative considered to be inappropriate by most of the opposition. Through a communique released in Paris, the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] stated that despite its limitations, the amnesty proposal represents a popular victory because it will become "a positive motivation to intensify the struggle for a general amnesty." According to the PCS, this first step "will allow the introduction of a new dynamism with the return of political forces and personalities who had been living outside the national life up to this date.

The newspaper JORNAL DO BRASIL has stated in this regard that PCB Secretary General Luis Carlos Prestes will return to Brazil as soon as amnesty is proclaimed, as reported by the communist leader himself through a telephone report from Moscow.

WHALING TO BE PROHIBITED IN TERRITORIAL WATERS

PY242044 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1727 GMT 24 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 24 Jul (LATIN)--According to a government resolution signed here today, Brazil will prohibit whaling in its territorial waters as of 1981.

The resolution of the superintendency for development of the fishing industry (SUDEPE), which is subordinate to the Agriculture Ministry, stated that one of the basic reasons for the resolution was the gradual decrease in the number of whales in Brazilian waters. It also stated that Brazilians in general are opposed to the killing of animals threatened with extinction. The Brazilian whale quota for this year is 755 minke whales and 31 sperm whales which will produce 5,000 tons of meat and other products, such as oil, said a SUDEPE official.

The Brazilian company COPESSRA, with headquarters in the northeastern state of Paraiba, is the only company hunting whales. The resolution states that this company, which employes 5,000 people, will receive financial aid during the next 17 months to modify its fleet for fishing.

OFFICIAL EXAMINES WOOD ALCOHOL KNOW-HOW IN USSR

PY200254 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Carlos Neves Galuff, president of the Brazilian Forestry Development Institute, has gone to the Soviet Union to learn about, and to hold negotiations on, technology for processing wood into methanol and ethanol, which can replace both fuel oil and diesel oil. According to preliminary reports, the Soviets are already operating 45 wood alcohol plants meeting approximately 35 percent of the Soviet diesel oil needs.

10,000 NURSES STRIKE IN BELO HORIZONTE

PY241412 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Jul 79 p 7 PY

[Excerpt] Belo Horizonte--The continuation of the strike of 10,000 nurses in Belo Horizonte could lead, beginning today--fourth day of the strike--to the closing of most hospitals which are already operating precariously. The Galba Veloso Hospital has been completely deactivated with the removal of the remaining 22 of its 286 psychiatric patients.

By decision of the general assembly, pickets will be intensified in front of the hospitals in the capital, but cautiously, with the formation of relief teams in the emergency areas in order to avoid possible deaths due to the lack of assistance. The Santa Monica Hospital, one of the largest in the city, has suspended admissions.

POLITICAL EXILE RETURNS TO COUNTRY

PY201342 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Text] (Teresa Cristina de Albuquerque), who had been living in exile in Ottawa, Canada, for 5 years, is now in Brazil. She arrived yesterday in Recife with her three children, all of them under the age of 10. According to her, this is the first time that the Brazilian Embassy in Canada has placed a visa on the passport of a political exile. In 1976, the supreme military court canceled her sentence by prescription, but even then the Brazilian Embassy did not authorize her to travel. (Teresa Cristina) and her husband (Pedro Albuquerque) had been charged with belonging to the revolutionary Brazilian Communist Party.

FORMER JUNTA MEMBER REBUKES GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

PY250307 Paris AFP in Spanish 2242 GMT 24 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 24 Jul (AFP)--Gen Gustavo Leigh (ret), former chief of the Chilean Air Force (FACC), today strongly criticized the actions of the military junta government, of which he was a member up to 1 year ago.

Leigh, who was dismissed through a decree signed by the other members of the government junta, including President Augusto Pinochet, said that "time is increasingly working against Chile and it is increasing the distance from our objectives. History will severely judge the serious violations of principles and rights which those actions have implied," he added.

Leigh, together with President Pinochet, Adm Jose Toribio Merino and Carabineros Gen Cesar Mendoza, headed a military movement which overthrew the government of socialist Salvador Allende on 11 September 1973.

The former military junta member indicated during a press conference that the current government "without consultation adopts resolutions which have been conceived and approved in secrecy." He then indicated that the "absence of flexibility in facing the great national problems, the abandoning of our valuable middle class and the systematic confrontation with the labor sectors is going to block the achievement of peace and the harmonious coexistence of all Chileans."

Leigh also demonstrated "concern" for the country's future and that of the armed forces, because the military regime still has to carry out very important work. He also denied that he has any ambition for power when he stressed that "as for those who point to me as a political alternative, nothing can be further from reality than that."

Leigh stressed: "I wish to say I am only given the courage to disagree--as are the majority of Chileans who dare to challenge with current policy, by the supreme interests of Chile and the happiness and security of its inhabitants."

Regarding the new institutionality which is being implemented by the government, he indicated that it "lacks a course and it has no conclusion. I am interested in restoring institutionality," he said, "because if there is no evolution the system hardens and it can reach an explosive situation."

Regarding the murder of former socialist Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier in Washington in 1976, he indicated that it is his belief that no member of the government military junta had any knowledge of the affair. In this respect he indicated that the dissolved National Intelligence Directorate (DINA) became an organization which came very close to full independence.

NINE MIR SUSPECTS ROUNDED UP IN ARICA

PY212017 Santiago Chile INFOCHILE Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0457 GMT 21 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Nine members of cell A-W of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) have been detained in Arica by security personnel. All of them are education students of Spanish, history and arts at the local branch of the Chilean University. Two women are among those detained. There was a shootout during the operation, but there were no injuries.

LAINO LABELS CURRENT REGIME 'DE FACTO GOVERNMENT'

FY241747 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 23 Jul 79 p 12 PY

[Text] Domingo Laino spoke on "aspects of the national situation" during a conference organized by the University Affairs Commission of the Febrerista Party in that party's headquarters last Saturday.

Laino said, among other things, that "constitutionally the republican system of government in Paraguay is bankrupt in view of the fact that the legislative and judicial branches were elected in fraudulent elections, therefore we have in fact a de facto government."

He also said that "they have all received fraudulent votes in irregular elections."

He added: "There are irregularities, both in the administration of justice and in the handling of funds in the Supreme Court. The judicial branch receives instructions which serve as petty political maneuvers."

Regarding the decentralized government institutions (ANTELCO, CORPOSANA, ANDE, APA, Itaipu, Yacyreta), he said that "all their employees are affiliated with the Colorado Party, particularly the highest-ranking employees, who have participated in direct repressive actions against the opposition."

"We can suspect that the administration and efficiency of Itaipu are not the best for the interest of Paraguay and Brazil. There is a concentration of high positions among a few persons, and we can therefore question the efficiency in the handling of large sums of money."

He also referred to the political party's recruitment of members of the armed forces.

He said: "The regime is supported by two pillars: international aid--military, economic and moral--and repression. The internal situation must necessarily improve due to the events which took place in Nicaragua, the democratic process in Ecuador, Bolivia, Panama, Venezuela and Peru and substantial changes in Brazilian policies."

In conclusion he said: "The future of the country is with the democratic parties and honest politicians."

Reporter Humberto Perez Caceres referred to "freedom of the press," indicating that it enlightens and conditions other freedoms and that this has been proven in our country. He said that for a long time the news media did not dare discuss matters affecting the nation in particular. This present general awakening of consciences and putting an end to the fear which paralyzed us is due to the means of communications, particularly the newspapers."

He said that television and radio function in a state of servitude monopolized by the government "in order to maintain this gigantic system of lies."

BRIEFS

ALCOHOL PLANT--The Technical Planning Secretariat has reported that the investment for the construction of an alcohol producing plant will total $30 million. The industrial investment will amount to $13 million for equipment and $2.25 million for construction. In the agricultural sector, the investment will amount to $3.75 million for tractors and tools and $11 million for planting sugar cane. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 22 Jul 79 p 11 PY]

THREE GENERALS SWORN IN AS NEW MINISTERS

PY241856 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1823 GMT 24 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Lima, 24 Jul (LATIN)--Three new ministers, all of them military officers, were sworn in today before the chief of state, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez.

The cabinet reorganization had been announced some time ago but General Morales created great surprise when he appointed military officers as ministers of labor, agriculture and nutrition, and transport and communications. The new ministers are: Gen Carlos Gamarra Perez Egana (agriculture and nutrition); Gen Jose Soriano Morgan (transportation and communications); and Gen Javier Elias Vargas (labor).

The official bulletin indicated that the three outgoing ministers had resigned but did not give any details. These are: Gen Luis Arbulu Ibanez, Gen Elivio Vannini Chumpitazi and Gen Jose Garcia Calderon who headed the ministries of agriculture and nutrition, transport and communications, and labor respectively.

Informed political sources reported, however, that the first two ministers were asked to leave because of their inefficiency. As an example, agricultural production is at a standstill and potentially rich Peru has become an importer of foods.

It was learned from reliable sources that Jose Garcia Calderon reportedly resigned due to strictly military reasons. He will soon become inspector of the air force.

POLICE DISBAND DEMONSTRATION BY STRIKING TEACHERS

PA250001 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2056 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 24 Jul (EFE)--Today police used nightsticks, tear gas and water trucks to disband a demonstration by striking teachers in Lima.

The demonstrators, estimated to number several hundred, tried to march into the Plaza de Armas, where the government palace is located, shortly after the swearing in of three new cabinet ministers of the military government. Many people were arrested and placed in armored police vehicles. However, the number could not be determined. Later, police cordoned off the Plaza de Armas and blocked vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

The state teachers have been on strike since 4 June to demand salary raises. No solution to the conflict is in sight. Last year, the teachers staged an 81-day strike for the same reason. The government has charged that the strike has political and subversive overtones and has announced that it will not negotiate with the teachers' leadership, which it says is subordinated to the leftist "Red Fatherland" organization. Disturbances have been a frequent occurrence in Lima since the start of the national teachers strike involving some 130,000 state teachers. Last week's disturbances were very violent.

VENEZUELAN, ARGENTINE GENERALS ARRIVE FOR CELEBRATIONS

PA231447 Paris AFP in Spanish 1401 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 23 Jul (AFP)--Gen Tomas Abreu Rascantieri, commander in chief of the Venezuelan Army, arrived here last night to participate in the celebrations of the 158th anniversary of the Peruvian independence. The visitor was greeted here by Gen Pedro Richter Prada, prime minister and minister of defense. Gen Jorge Suarez, chief of the Argentine Army general staff, also arrived to participate in the 28 July celebrations.

GOVERNMENT TURNS SOMOZA-OWNED SHIPS OVER TO NICARAGUA

PA241945 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 24 Jul p 1 PA

[Text] The two cargo vessels of the Mamenic Line, owned by former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza and which were turned over to Panama by their crews will be at the disposal of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, a Panamanian Foreign Ministry spokesman has said. The same applies to several shrimping vessels also owned by Somoza, whose crews rebelled and took the ships to Colon when the struggle to oust the Somozist government worsened. The cargo aboard the Mamenic Line ships has been placed at the disposal of its rightful owners. It will be up to the national reconstruction junta to dispose of all these ships, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry spokesman added.

BRIGADE TO RETURN FROM NICARAGUA 27 JULY

PA212301 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 21 Jul 79 pp 1, 21 PA

[By Carlos J. Nunez]

[Text] The heroic Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade of approximately 350 Panamanians who fought for the liberation of the fraternal people of Nicaragua will arrive in Panama on Friday. The combatants played an outstanding role on various battlefronts. Some of them were part of the international brigade that heroically fought within the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front under the command of Eden Pastora, Commander "Cero." A Panamanian contingent carrying the Panamanian flag was wildly cheered yesterday afternoon while parading through Managua's main avenues during events to celebrate the Sandinist victory.

Meanwhile, one of the missions of Marcel Salamin, the Panamanian ambassador before the Nicaraguan national reconstruction junta, will be to convey to the junta an assistance offer made by the U.S. Government through the Panamanian Government. Although it is distrusted, the offer will probably be entertained in view of the junta's trust in our country. It was reported here in Managua tonight that some 90 Salvadoran mercenaries were taken out of Nicaragua by Salvadoran torpedo boabs yesterday morning. The mercenaries were near Rivas, in the south, where they had refused to abide by the cease-fire and the Somozist army's surrender. The announcement was made last night by Commander Marvin at the National Palace in Managua.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES CANAL TOLL INCREASES

PA250114 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 Jul 79 pp 1-A, 10-A PA

[Text] According to the minister of finance and treasury, Ernesto Perez Balladares, due to a unilateral decision made by the Panama Canal Company, starting 1 October--the date we will enter the above-mentioned territory--canal transit tolls will be increased. Perez Balladares added that Panama will charge 30 cents per net ton beginning on that date. The decision to increase the tolls was made unilaterally by the United States after the Torrijos-Carter treaty was negotiated. This measure is going to make it seem as though the Panamanian Government is the one increasing the tolls because it goes into effect on 1 October. The 30-cent rate, which will be charged by our government, replaces the annual tax paid for the use of the canal. In other words, the minister of finance and treasury pointed out, from the moment the Torrijos-Carter treaties are put into effect, this tax will be eliminated. Regarding taxes, Balladares indicated that all taxes now levied in Panama will also be collected in the Canal Zone, which will yield from 55 to 60 million balboas for the national treasury next year, according to what was established in the treaty.

COSTA RICA

TEAM OF EXPERTS GOING TO WORK IN NICARAGUA

PA242025 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The new Costa Rican ambassador to Nicaragua, Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri, will lead a team of experts and technicians next week to help the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. Cordero Croceri now is organizing the team, which includes experts in the fields of planning, agriculture, public health and rural engineering. Cordero Croceri and his team will leave for Managua next week in order to aid in the activities proposed by the Costa Rican Government to help the Nicaraguan people.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT WILL RECOGNIZE NICARAGUAN JUNTA

PA241816 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1738 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Government of El Salvador today expressed to the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction its desire to continue maintaining cordial relations with that country. Foreign Minister Jose Antonio Rodriguez Porth today instructed the Salvadoran ambassador in Managua to inform the junta members of the decisions. The high-ranking Salvadoran official said that El Salvador adheres to the Estrada Doctrine, which stresses recognition of governments that exercise control over all of their territories.

Delegation Arrives in Managua

PA242026 Paris AFP in Spanish 1927 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 24 Jul (AFP)--A Salvadoran delegation arrived here today to formalize recognition of the new Nicaraguan regime. The delegation told newsmen that El Salvador "never assumed an interventionist stand in Nicaraguan affairs." Jose Luis Lovo Castelar, a high-ranking official of the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry, and Ambassador Jose Florencio Iraheta will try to deliver the official note of recognition to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today.

"We expect to maintain harmonious and friendly relations with Nicaragua in all spheres," Lovo Castelar stated upon his arrival. El Salvador hopes the new Nicaraguan regime will contribute to the strengthening of the Central American Common Market, which has been at a standstill lately, Ambassador Iraheta said. The problem of the Nicaraguan planes that were flown to El Salvador by supporters of the regime of Gen Anastasio Somoza will be solved easily: "I believe there will be no problem in returning the planes to Nicaragua," Lovo Castelar said. The flights to aid Nicaragua will be resumed by El Salvador in the next few days. Twenty-three flights had been made at the request of the Nicaraguan Red Cross before the fall of the Somoza regime.

SANDINISTS RETURN HOME AFTER DELIVERING NATIONAL GUARDSMEN

PA250352 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0038 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Four Sandinists, who on Monday afternoon brought 285 former Nicaraguan national guardsmen to El Salvador, returned to Managua today. Pastor Alberto Zambrando, Jorge Enrique Peralta Urroz, Fredy Danilo Reyes Mejia and Omar Vega Toruno left for their country today in a plane bearing the Red Cross insignia. The plane also carried 80 refugees and 40 tons of food. Sagrario Gomez, another member of the Sandinist group, will spend a few days in San Salvador visiting relatives.

60-DAY STATE OF SIEGE EXPIRES; OPPOSITION SATISFIED

PA241536 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1443 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The state of siege decreed by the Salvadoran Government on 23 May of this year in the wake of the assassination of the minister of education and his driver ended at 0000 Tuesday (0600 GMT), after being in effect for 60 days.

The clandestine Popular Liberation Forces had machinegunned Minister Carlos Antonio Herrera Rebollo and his driver Fabio Rivas in this capital, killing them instantly. Congress held a special session at the time and decided to suspend constitutional guarantees for 30 days. The measure was later extended until midnight of 24 July.

Opposition political parties today expressed satisfaction over the end of the state of siege, which they had publicly criticized. As of today, freedom to meet, freedom to circulate, freedom of thought, confidentiality of the mails and other individual and collective freedoms have been reestablished in El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

ALONSO LIMA'S KIDNAPERS ANNOUNCE DEMANDS

PA241305 Paris AFP in Spanish 0510 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guat ala City, 23 Jul (AFP)--The kidnapers of Vice Foreign Minister Alfonso Lima, member of the Rebel Armed Forces [FAR], have demanded the suspension of vehicle searches and the release of two of their members in exchange for their hostage, it was learned here today. Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz reported that the conditions set by the extremist leftwing clandestine group were submitted through the Costa Rican Embassy here.

"Vehicle searches cannot be suspended because the objective is to find other kidnap victims," he explained. Concerning the release of FAR members Oscar Ballesteros and Julio Cesar Verdugo Valenzuela, he said that, "The demand is unacceptable because they are not being held." "Consequently," he concluded, "the kidnapers of the vice foreign minister should release him."

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT JUNTA

PA250242 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2302 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Text] Guatemala City, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romero Lucas Garcia announced today that his government has recognized Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction.

"Guatemala will not interrupt its diplomatic relations with the new Nicaraguan Government," the president said at a news conference held this afternoon at the Presidential House. President Lucas Garcia also reiterated that this government has remained neutral throughout the Nicaraguan crisis, which culminated in a change of government in that Central American nation. According to the president, former Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza asked him for military aid to fight the Sandinist guerrillas, but in keeping with Guatemala's neutral stance regarding the domestic affairs of other states, no aid was provided.

The Guatemalan president added: "We shall maintain our full diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, but should its new government deviate toward communist extremism in the future, we would have to adopt protective measures, because in Guatemala we have a center-left regime which repudiates extremists, whether they are rightist or leftist." According to the president, the Guatemalan Government is watching Nicaragua's current political evolution. "I hope Nicaragua's new leaders will develop a moderate government," General Lucas Garcia said.

The Guatemalan president then noted that the new Nicaraguan authorities have respected the inviolability of the Guatemalan Embassy in Managua, where there are approximately 300 refugees. He also referred to the case of Guatemalan Vice Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonzo Lima, who was kidnaped by the clandestine Rebel Armed Forces (FAR). "It is not possible to comply with the FAR's request that Oscar Ballesteros and Julio Cesar Verdugo be released in exchange for the release of Alonzo lima because the former have not been arrested by the security forces," the president indicated.

SABOTEURS DERAIL TRAIN; NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

PA242346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2052 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A train was derailed today when a guerrilla command sabotaged the railway leading toward the Pacific. According to police in Amatitlan, 20 km south of this capital, a large number of leaflets expressing support for Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front were found beside the cars that had been damaged in the derailment. No casualties have been reported, but material losses have not yet been estimated, particularly the damage to the train's cargo.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO RETURN NICARAGUAN AIRPLANES

PA241759 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1644 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government does not have any objection to the return of 33 Nicaraguan civilian and air force planes that were flown into Tegucigalpa by deserters from the Nicaraguan Air Force and National Guard.

ACAN-EFE was told that the government has not received an official note from the Nicaraguan Government requesting the return of the planes, but it will probably be sent once the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has been notified of Honduras' decision to continue normal relations. The Honduran military junta decided to continue relations with Nicaragua Monday night. It will instruct its ambassador to Nicaragua, Col Alonso Flores Guerra, on policy toward the neighboring country. It has also been announced that most of the high-ranking officers who took refuge in Honduras have left the country. It has also been reported that the Honduran Government is concerned about the presence of former Nicaraguan national guardsmen in its border region with Nicaragua and will transfer them further inland to avoid clashes with Sandinist forces.

INTEGRATION BANK TO HELP IN NICARAGUA RECONSTRUCTION

PA241750 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1553 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE] will help in the reconstruction of Nicaragua, it was announced here today shortly before the start of the second meeting of BCIE directors. A special committee of BCIE officials will go to Nicaragua next week to evalute the damage caused by the civil war in the country. Nicaragua has received approximately $200 million in credits for industrial, agricultural, cattle, infrastructure, housing and other development programs over the past 17 years of BCIE existence. It was noted that the BCIE is an institution created to boost the development of Central America, and consequently political aspects are of no importance in its decisions.

These statements were made to ACAN-EFE by a BCIE spokesman, who indicated that the aid to Nicaragua will be given through the normal channels as established in BCIE statutes. Gen Francisco Buchting still represents the Nicaraguan Government on the BCIE Board of Directors, which will meet all this week in Tegucigalpa. It was noted that as long as the Nicaraguan Government does not report that its director has been changed, the same person will continue in the post.

NEWSPAPER SAYS SOMOZA'S SON STAYING IN COUNTRY

PA241711 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1518 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--LA PRENSA today reports that Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, son of overthrown Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, has taken refuge in Honduras. The newspaper says Somoza's son, the former commander of the Nicaraguan Basic Infantry Training School (EEBI), is living at "La Gloria" ranch. "La Gloria" is owned by Gen Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, former Honduran strongman and friend of Gen Somoza Debayle, and is located near the town of Comayagua in central Honduras.

The newspaper says it obtained its information from reliable sources and that it tried to confirm the report among official sources but these are maintaining strict silence on the Nicaraguan National Guard deserters in Honduras. According to LA PRENSA, Somoza Portocarrero is staying at "La Gloria" along with former high-ranking officers of the Nicaraguan National Guard. The newspaper said it does not know what Somoza Portocarrero is doing in Honduras while his father is on a cruise aboard a yacht chartered for $12,000 a month.

It also reported that there is heavy military security at the ranch. High-ranking Nicaraguan officers arrived in Honduras when the Nicaraguan National Guard began to dissolve last Wednesday. Those officers included Nicaraguan Air Force (FAN) Chief Gen Oscar Zeledom, Maj Emilio Salazar, Commander "Bravo," and Gen Roger Bermudez, among others.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT JUNTA DECREES NATIONAL STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA250009 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2346 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Today, Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction decreed a national state of emergency for a period of 30 days, which can be extended if the current critical economic situation persists.

A national emergency law was passed to this effect. Those who engage in the crime of knowingly suspending either public or private transportation will be required to perform public works for a period of 3 months to 2 years. Those who try to raise or lower the prices of merchandise, property or fares of any kind, which are regulated by the corresponding economic authorities, will be committing the same crime. The law suspends and annuls, subject to approval, all transfers of liquid assets or property made after 31 December 1977. For the duration of the emergency, all private schools must place their installations at the service of the state.

In keeping with the state of emergency decree, the collective communications media may be placed at the service of the state's objectives in the manner determined by the government. The law includes special provisions creating special emergency courts aimed at hastening the implementation of the measures adopted by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. These courts will consist of three members and will hear all cases concerning decree violations. Under the present circumstances and after paying the owner just compensation, the state may decide to rationally and temporarily use any private house or building for public purposes. As of today, all eviction trials will also be suspended for a period of 6 months. The law also empowers the state to intervene those companies whose owners either abandon them or refuse to operate them.

ARREST OF 5,000 NATIONAL GUARDSMEN IN RED CROSS REFUGEE CAMPS

PA241917 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1825 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

By Agustin Fuentes

[Text] Managua, 24 Jul (LATIN)--Commander Tomas Borge, the minister of interior of the new Government of National Reconstruction has announced that the Sandinist army today surrounded the Red Cross refugee camps in order to arrest some 5,000 members of the dissolved National Guard and take them to jail. He explained that "this operation must be carried out" in view of the fact that some of the members of the defunct Somozist National Guard were going out at night "to carry out criminal sniper action against the Sandinist forces." In a conversation with newsmen, he reported the seizure of pistols and ammunition that relatives of guardsmen were attempting to pass in to them in food parcels. "Some of them took their weapons to the refugee camps and had them buried there," he added.

Borge explained that military prisoners will be investigated and those not guilty of crimes against the people will be allowed to readapt to civilian life. Those who have committed crimes will be tried, not by special or military courts, but rather by regular courts. "There will be no military courts, not even people's courts," said Borge. "We have not executed anyone and we are not going to execute anyone," he added. "Reporters may visit these prisoners whenever they wish to verify the treatment we are giving them," he added.

Refugee Camp Turned Into Prison

PA250307 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 24 Jul (AFP)--The refugee camp at the Managua Airport, where some 2,000 people are being housed, has been turned into a prison camp, Interior Minister Tomas Borge told the press today. The measure was taken after the bodies of several Sandinist fighters were found near the camp. Borge said that the refugees will be investigated and arraigned before common tribunals if they are found guilty of crimes. However, he said their lives will be respected.

FSLN ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE ABANDONED PRISONERS

PA242157 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2015 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Text] Managua, 24 Jul (LATIN)--Today, Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] squads were trying to locate cellars where some 120 political prisoners were reportedly abandoned to their fate by Somozist guardsmen after former President Anastasio Somoza fled the country.

Commander Bayardo Arce, a former newsman who has fought with the guerrillas for several years and who is a member of the FSLN Joint National Directorate, said that "there are reports that the genocidal Somozist guardsmen sealed those cellars when they fled and left the prisoners there to die. We have been informed that one person who knows the location of those cellars is Col Justiniano Perez, who served as Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero's (the former president's son) deputy at the Basic Infantry Training School and who is now in the Guatemalan Embassy. We have also been told that a Somozist engineer who is presently in the Colombian Embassy knows about those cellars because he designed them." Bayardo Arce added that for humanitarian reasons, the government is negotiating to have those individuals leave the embassies with the necessary guanantees in order that they may locate the cellars," after which they may return to their places of diplomatic asylum.

When the first Sandinist guerrilla units arrived at the military installations of the presidential palace, their first action was to look for the cellars. "Is there anyone there? Are there any prisoners?" they shouted throughout the building, but received no answer. In another area, Commander Arce said that there are still small groups of national guardsmen who have fled to the mountains. There are approximately 100 of them near the Blanco River in the north, some 200 km from Managua, and reports which have reached us indicate that they are commiting numerous murders as they try to reach the Honduran border."

Arce said that guardsmen fleeing along the Inter-American Highway toward Honduras through 300 km of Sandinist-controlled territory were intercepted and 300 of them surrendered, while the remainder have continued their attempt to reach the border. Arce said that the FSLN has confirmed reports that some 1,300 guardsmen who were on the southern front near the Costa Rican border fled to El Salvador by sea. He added that during the war, the FSLN had had proof of "the presence of Honduran soldiers in the northern mountains, of U.S. mercenaries in Leon, 90 km northeast of Managua, and of Salvadoran soldiers and South Korean mercenaries on other fronts."

PAPER REPORTEDLY INTERVENED; DIRECTOR ARRESTED

PA242338 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2030 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned unofficially here today that the leftist newspaper EL PUEBLO of Managua has been subjected to military intervention and that its director, Melvys Wallace, was arrested last night by members of the Sandinist army.

Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, spokesman for the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, told ACAN-EFE today that he had no official information regarding the arrest of El PUEBLO's director, but that in its last two issues following the victory of the Sandinist guerrillas, the paper had published ultraleftist articles which tended to be misleading. "We are undergoing an emergency phase and measures are being undertaken jointly by the government junta and the joint leadership of the Sandinist front," the government spokesman said. Espinoza Henriquez said that EL PUEBLO's case is being investigated thoroughly.

Espinoza also announced that in the next few hours an emergency law would be issued on matters relating to housing, transportation, the scarcity of food, highway conditions and so forth. "For the duration of the present emergency, that legislation must be observed by all citizens for their own safety and for the country's security," the government spokesman added.

Espinoza also disclosed that paramilitary elements and former national guardsmen have accepted the refuge offered them by the Sandinist revolution in churches, schools and other centers which are controlled by the Nicaraguan Red Cross. He added that terrorist elements have misused this protection and have gone into the streets at night to attack the popular militia guard posts. In spite of this, the official said, the Red Cross, on the grounds of its neutrality, has prevented the Sandinist army from posting guards at the refuge centers in order to control the action of these guerrillas, who are hindering the normalization of the country.

BASIC STATUTE OF GOVERNMENT JUNTA RELEASED

PA241420 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0129 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Basic statute of the Government of National Reconstruction, read by junta member Sergio Ramirez--recorded]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Republic Government of National Reconstruction, considering:

1. That it necessary to regulate its [words indistinct] to norms that will guarantee citizens rights and govern the excercise of public activities;

2. That the main task of the Government of National Reconstruction will be to restore peace and establish the bases for installation of a democratic system of government with deep popular roots and to begin the great task of national reconstruction in political, social and economic matters for which an adequate juridical order is necessary.

Therefore decrees the following basic statute of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Title 1. General Dispositions.

Chapter 1. Immediate Purposes

Article 1. The immediate purpose and essential task of the government is realization of the government program published on 9 July 1979.

Article 2. In order to implement the government program, the Government of National Reconstruction will establish the necessary priorities and is empowered to [words indistinct] adjustments required by the situation in political, social and economic matters.

Chapter 2. Abrogations.

Article (?3). The present constitution and constitutional laws are hereby abrogated.

Article 4. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Court of Appeals, the Superior Labor Tribunal and other [words indistinct] of Somozist power are hereby dissolved.

Article 5. All articles referring to the minority party in any existing law are hereby declared particularly inapplicable.

Title 2. Rights and Guarantees.

Chapter 1. Basic Principles.

Article 6. The full effect of human rights included in the universal declaration, the International Pact on Socioeconomic Rights [words indistinct], the UN Civil and Political Rights Agreement and the OAS Declaration on the Rights of Man in the manner defined by the statutes on the rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans which will be dictated. [words indistinct]

Article 7. The unconditional equality of all Nicaraguans is hereby established.

Article 8. Freedom of conscience and religion is hereby recognized based on the spirit of tolerance; the unlimited freedom of thought, spoken or wrriten, of freedom for labor or political organization, with the only limitations as defined in the statute of rights and freedoms of Nicaraguans.

Title 3. Organization of the State.

Chapter 1. Powers.

Article 9. The powers of the state will be the government junta, the State Council and the courts of justice.

Chapter 2. Government Junta.

Article 10. Until the new national political constitution has been drafted, the government junta assumes executive power and will share legislative power with the Council of State and the [words indistinct].

Article 11. The government junta will be made up of the five persons who [words indistinct] present in the basic statute appointed by the revolutionary movement (?from) among the various Nicaraguan political and social sectors.

Article 12. The government junta can assign its members specific responsibilities within the administration. The government junta will appoint a secretary, who will have the rank of minister of state, with executive and administrative functions. [words indistinct]

Article 13. The legislative powers pertaining to the government junta will be implemented through laws passed in a manner determined in each case or as generally agreed.

Article 14. Laws set out by the government junta will be presented to the Council of State, which will, within a 5-day period, have the power to veto them with a vote of two-thirds of the members. A lack of a veto during this period will constitute tacit approval.

Article 15. Government junta resolutions will be made by a majority vote of its members, and quorum will consist of a majority of its members.

Chapter 3. Council of State.

Article 16. The Council of State will be made up of 33 members appointed by the following political, socioeconomic and labor organizations. Sandinist National Liberation Front, 6 members; National Patriotic Front, United Peoples Movement, 6 members; Independent Liberal Party, Group of 12, Peoples Social Christian Party, Union of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN], Worker's Front, Managua Radio Newsmens Union, 1 member each; Broad Opposition Front, Democratic Conservative Party, Nicaraguan Social Christian Party, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, Constitutionalist Liberal Movement, Socialist Party of Nicaragua, General Independent Workers Confederation, Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, 1 each; Superior Council of Private Enterprises, Nicaraguan Institute of Development, Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries, Confederation of Nicaraguan Chambers of Commerce, Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction, Urion of Nicaraguan Agricultural Producers, Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations, 1 member each; National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, 1 member; [and the] National Association of the Clergy, 1 member. Each member of the Council of State should be appointed along with his respective deputy.

Article 17. The Council of State by majority vote may present proposed laws to the government junta. Laws dictated by the government junta which were proposed by the Council of State will not be subject to the procedures established in Article 15.

In the event of amendments made by the government junta to laws proposed laws by the Council of State, an amendment will be subject to the procedures listed in Article 15 for immediate voting or approval.

Article 18. It will be the special function of the Council of State to draft a proposed electoral law and the preliminary draft of a constitution.

Article 19. The Council of State will be regulated by internal bylaws dictated by the council itself.

Chapter 4. General Provisions.

Article 20. The members of the government junta and the Council of State, in the exercise of their duties [words indistinct] complete loyalty to the interests of the nation.

Chapter 5. Courts and Justice.

Article 21. The judicial branch will consist of a Supreme Court of Justice, a Court of Appeals and the Superior Labor Tribunal, whose magistrates will be appointed by the government junta, and of district and local judges and other officials appointed by the Supreme Court of Justice.

Article 22. The organization and functions of courts and judges will be regulated by existing laws, as long as these laws do not run contrary to, or are not expressly or tacitly amended by, the present basic statute of other law issued by the Government of National Reconstruction.

Title 4. Single Chapter: The Armed Forces.

Article 23. The Nicaragun National Guard, the Office of National Security and the Military Intelligence Service are hereby dissolved. All laws, regulations and ordinances governing them are hereby abrogated.

Article 24. The Nicaraguan National Guard will be replaced by a new national army, patriotic in nature and devoted to defense of the democratic process and the sovereignty and independence of the nation, as well as the integrity of the territory. The National Army will be formed from fighters of the Sandinist National Liberation Front; soldiers and officers of the Nicaraguan National Guard who demonstrated honest and patriotic conduct in the face of corruption, repression and [words indistinct] of the dictatorship and those who participated in the struggle for the overthrow of the Somozist regime; those who fought for liberation and who wish to join the army; and able-bodied citizens doing compulsory military duty.

There will be no place in the new national law for corrupt officers or those guilty of crimes against the people.

Article 25. Members of the national army will not be allowed to participate in electoral campaigning; however, they will be permitted to exercise their political rights as citizens.

Article 26. The leadership of the national army will be made up temporarily of military officers and leaders of the armed movement which ended the dictatorship and (?against whom) the National Guard was fighting.

The organization and structure of the national army will be regulated by the Government of National Reconstruction, which will dictate its laws and regulations.

Article 27. The National Police will be subject to a special system that will reflect the nature of their civic functions and insure the protection of the citizens. Until the necessary law is adopted, the national army provisionally will assume police functions throughout the country.

Title 5. Single Chapter: Electoral Matters.

Article 28. As soon as conditions of national reconstruction permit, general elections will be held for the National Assembly in response to an announcement issued by the government junta in conformity with the new electoral law, which will be promulgated in due time.

Title 6. Amendment and Application.

Chapter 1. Amendment.

Article 29. The present basic statute may be totally or partially amended by the Government of National Reconstruction in accordance with Articles 15 and 18. The amendment will go into effect immediately upon its promulgation.

Chapter 2. Application.

Article 30. This law will go into effect upon its formal publication from any site in the national territory, upon being broadcast over radio or television, and will remain in effect until it is replaced by a new constitution promulgated by the National Assembly as mentioned in Article 30 [as heard].

Title (?7). Single Chapter; Temporary Provisions.

Article 31. Until the Council of State is established and installed, laws dictated by the government junta will not be subject to the procedures established in Article 15.

[Signed] Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Moises Hassan Morales, junta of the Government of National Reconstruction the the Republic of Nicaragua.

BORGE SAYS EXTRADITION OF SOMOZA REQUESTED

PA242006 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1930 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 24 Jul (LATIN)--The new interior minister of Nicaragua, Tomas Borge, today confirmed that the government has asked the United States for the extradition of former President Anastasio Somoza. He said that no commando teams will be sent there to assassinate him. He said at a news conference that there are no ideological divisions among the five members of the governing junta or between the junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. "It is all rumors circulated by our enemies, who wish to create artificial divisions," he noted.

Borge, of Marxist tendency, is the only surviving founder of the front. "We are united under the common denominator of Nicaragua's reconstruction," he assured. Borge promised that no prisoner of war will be executed by the victorious Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. "We publicly promise not to execute any prisoner. No prisoner has been nor will be executed," he told the news conference.

He also said the five members of the junta will authorize the departure from the country as soon as possible of all supporters of the overthrown rightist military government of Anastasio Somoza. He assured Somoza's supporters outside Nicaragua that no measures against them will be requested. "You can be sure that the Sandinist front is not interested in finding you and bringing you back, regardless of who you are," Borge added.

INTERVIEW WITH NEW NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER

PY241506 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Jul 79 p 8 PY

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Managua--Tomas Borge, Nicaragua's new interior minister and one of the nine members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], stated yesterday that Nicaragua's revolution will be an example for the Latin Americans, an inducement for a new revolutionary wave throughout the continent.

Borge, one of those who founded the FSLN at the beginning of the sixties, is 47 and has lived in Cuba. He belongs to the Protracted Popular War (GPP) [Guerra Popular Prolongada] faction of the guerrilla movement. This is the oldest faction whose activities are mostly centered in rural areas (the proletarians operate in the cities) and has Marxist-Leninist leanings. Borge, who is viewed by his own comrades as a political rather than military leader, has been in prison several times during Anastasio Somoza's administration. The last time he was released after the takeover of Managua's government house by guerrillas led by Commander Cero, Eden Pastora, who managed to exchange 59 political prisoners for 1,500 hostages.

Some FSLN members say that the entire government house operation was aimed mainly at freeing Borge, who is believed to be one of the most important leaders of the movement. A further indication of the very special nature of the Sandinist movement is that Pastora and his men, who occupied the government house, belong to the insurgent faction--which was previously called Tercerista--which includes the most varied ideologies and is favorable to the FSLN's alliance with Nicaragua's bourgeoisie, an attitude which is now shared by the three factions of the movement.

[Question] How do you see the future of the Sandinist revolution from the summit of your victory?

[Answer] The difficulties will begin now. It is necessary to protect this revolution which has cost us too much to run the risk of losing it. The revolution has a domestic significance, being aimed at seeking peace, putting an end to crime and bloodshed and launching the process of national development. At the foreign level it is an important example for Latin America.

[Question] Could you explain the latter a little better?

[Answer] There is no doubt that a campaign will be launched now to say that we are responsible for all violent movements in El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, Paraguay and other countries controlled and exploited by despotic and criminal military regimes. It will be said that we stimulate violence in those countries. It is natural that there will be a recudescence of violence, a rebirth of popular struggle in these countries, after the victory of the people of Nicaragua.

But the truth is that we are not to blame for what happens in these countries. We are not to blame for the oppression, the unemployment, the misery, the hunger, the discrimination against the peasants, the land swindles, the tortures and the repression. These conditions led to the revolution in Nicaragua and they will lead to the same in other countries. Our only guilt is that we cannot prevent the revolutionary struggle of our people from being an example. It will give rise to a new revolutionary wave which will sweep through Latin America.

[Question] Which political line does Nicaragua's revolution plan to follow?

[Answer] Currently we are all engaged in pursuing national reconstruction. We must rebuild this destroyed country and this is a difficult task.

[Question] It is known that the United States had certain reservations toward the national reconstruction junta (created by the rebel forces to replace Somoza's administration) because it believes that it is pro-Marxist. What is your opinion?

[Answer] We are not interested in what Yankee imperialism thinks about us. We make our own decisions.

[Question] What did Venezuela, Costa Rica, Panama and other Latin American countries contribute to the current moral and political structure of Nicaragua's revolution?

[Answer] The moral and political structure of the revolution was provided by the Nicaraguans themselves. We had the support of Latin American peoples, especially from Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama and also Cuba.

[Question] Taking advantage of your reference to Cuba, some analysts wonder whether Nicaragua's revolution will follow the Cuban model or some other foreign model?

[Answer] Our revolution will bear no stickers. Stickers are only good for whisky bottles.

[Question] But what are the possibilities of it following a Marxist-Leninist line?

[Answer] We have said it 50,000 times. We are Sandinists. There are Marxists, social-democrats, Christians and others among us. The course of the revolution is outlined by the FSLN leadership and the Government of National Reconstruction within a specific program. To find out what will happen you must study this program, evaluate details such as our aim to nationalize the banks.

[Question] Will there be a mixed economy?

[Answer] Yes, at first, with great state participation.

[Question] And what about foreign aid?

[Answer] Basically we will rely on our own strength. However, any foreign aid will be very useful as long as it comes without conditions and without ties. Only the Nicaraguans can set conditions.

[Question] Somoza said in Miami that he might carry out a counterrevolution in Nicaragua. Is that possible?

[Answer] We will be waiting for him here.

CURRENCY DEPICTING SOMOZAS TO BE WITHDRAWN

PA250319 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0042 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Central Bank announced here today in a Radio Sandino broadcast that all 20 and 1,000 cordoba bills, in which the profiles of Gen Anastasio Somoza Garcia and Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle appear, will be withdrawn from circulation. These bills will remain legal tender until new ones have been issued. The same official radio warned that vehicles will not be allowed to circulate in Managua after 1900. In some parts of Managua the prohibition goes into effect at 1700.

It was also learned that the Nicaraguan newsmen's union announced that the government gave it a building to house its permanent installation. The building was formerly owned by Senator Pablo Rener, president of the legislature during the Somoza regime, and was used as his private office.

MEMBERS OF SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE APPOINTED

PA250312 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0030 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The new Supreme Court of Justice was established today as an independent branch within the state structure drafted by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The members of the Supreme Court of Justice are Chief Justice Roberto Arguello Hurtado, Jilma Nunez, Aquiles Centeno Perez, Rodolfo Robelo, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Heraldo Zuniga Montenegro. The martyrdom of the dead will now be rewarded by justice for the living, Justice Centeno Perez, a constant defender of the Sandinist guerrillas in the struggle against the Somozist regime, said. The internal structure and specific functions of the Supreme Court of Justice will be made known to the public soon.

Chief Justice Arguello Hurtado said that the Supreme Court of Justice will act according to what its members consider is right and necessary for justice to be correctly applied in order to fully guarantee the rights of every Nicaraguan citizen, which were trampled on for years by the dictatorship. He also expressed the need to have military courts during the Sandinist government's emergency to stop vandalism, pillaging and other crimes. Arguello Hurtado announced that some amendments will be made to the existing laws and that it is up to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to decide on the application of capital punishment under special circumstances.

CUBAN PLANE BRINGS AID TO NICARAGUAN PEOPLE

FL242341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2333 GMT 24 Jul 79 FL

[Text] A Cuban airplane has landed at Managua's airport with solidary assistance for the Nicaraguan people who recently defeated one of Latin America's most bloody dictatorships. The Cubana de Aviacion airplane that made the historic flight is the first aircraft of this airline to land at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport after the triumph of the anti-Somoza revolution. The plane, which contained Cuban aid for the vital needs of the Nicaraguan people, was received at the air terminal by Daniel Ortega and Tomas Borge, members of the Nicaraguan National Government of Reconstruction. Troops of the Sandinista forces stationed at the airport unloaded the plane and fraternized emotionally with the Cuban de Aviacion crew who conveyed greetings from the people [of Cuba].

GARCIA FRIAS ARRIVES IN AMMAN

FL242204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Amman--Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, today arrived in this capital from Damascus at the head of a Cuban delegation. Garcia Frias will deliver to Jordanian King Husayn a message from Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers. The Cuban leader also will meet with Prime Minister Mudar Badran and other top Jordanian officials to discuss matters concerning preparations for the nonalined countries sixth summit conference scheduled to be held in Havana in September and bilateral relations.

'Arafat Receives Garcia Frias

FL242213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Damascus--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), has held a meeting with Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers. At the meeting they exchanged views on preparations for the nonalined countries sixth summit conference to be held in Havana in September, and Garcia Frias delivered to the Palestinian leader a message from Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

FLAVIO BRAVO ARRIVES IN INDONESIA FOR 3-DAY VISIT

FL250027 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Jakarta--Cuban council of Ministers Vice President Flavio Bravo today arrived in this capital for an official 3-day visit to Indonesia where he will hold talks with Indonesian officials regarding the forthcoming nonalined countries summit conference.

PEREZ HERRERO ATTENDS PHOTO EXHIBIT

FL241327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1311 GMT 24 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, has visited the 26 July National Photography Hall set up by the Union of Cuban Journalists--UPEC--and inaugurated last night in Holguin with remarks by Oscar Domenech, second chief of the National Department of Revolutionary Orientation--DOR.

MPSP, FSLN COMMEMORATE 26 JULY ANNIVERSARY

FL241303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1245 GMT 24 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has commemorated the 26th anniversary of the 26 July [assault on the Moncada Barracks] by holding a political and cultural meeting at their headquarters in Vedado [Havana]. Elena Gil, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the MPSP, attended the ceremony at which Ricardo Alarcon, vice minister at the Foreign Ministry, pointed out the historical significance and philosophy of 26 July. In the name of Latin Americans residing in Cuba, William Gonzalez, representative of the Nicaraguan Sandinista National Liberation Front, said that 26 July was a dawn in Latin America. In referring to the victory of the Nicaraguan people he said that they had made Sandino's dreams come true. (Chapulteperis), the Chilean song and dance group, and national soloists provided the artistic part [of the meeting].

Foreign Guests Arrive in Holguin

FL242223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2204 GMT 24 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The first group of foreign guests invited to the commemoration of National Rebellion Day has arrived in Holguin from Havana. Representatives of political parties and revolutionary organizations from Brazil, Chile, El Salvador and Paraguay arrived in Holguin where the main commemoration of the 26th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks will be held. The visitors were received at Frank Pais Airport in Holguin by Augusto Fajardo Pis, vice president of the Provincial People's Government Assembly, and other officials. Most of the guests from other countries are expected to arrive in Holguin today.

Portuguese Delegation Arrives

FL241448 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 Jul 79 FL

[Text] A delegation headed by Maj Vasco Correia Lourenco, member of the Portuguese Council of Revolution, has arrived in Havana to participate in the ceremonies commemorating the 26th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks. The delegation also includes Majors (Aniseto Enrique Alfonso), (Manuel Antunes Borges). They were received at Jose Marti Airport in Rancho Boyeros by Rene Rodriguez, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples. Jesus Barreiro, director of Western Europe in the Foreign Ministry, and Mr Manuel Joao da Palma Carlos, ambassador of Portugal to Cuba.

Blas Roca Receives Portuguese Delegation

FL242142 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Blas Roca Calderio, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the National People's Government Assembly, has received a delegation from the Republic of Portugal led by Maj Vasco Correia Lourenco. The delegation has been invited to the 26 July commemoration. The visitors were interested in learning the structure and operation of the National Assembly about which Blas Roca gave them detailed information during a cordial and friendly talk. In addition to Major Lourenco, founder of the 25 April 1974 captains movement and member of the Council of the Revolution, the delegation includes Majors (Aniseto Enrique Alfonso) and (Manuel Antunes Borges).

PRIME MINISTERS SIGN ST GEORGE'S DECLARATION

FL231815 Port-of-Spain TRINDAD GUARDIAN in English 18 Jul 79 pp 10, 11 FL

[Excerpts] St. George's, Tues--Prime Ministers Allan Louisy of St. Lucia, Maurice Bishop of Grenada and Oliver Seraphine of Dominica yesterday signed what's been called the "Declaration of St. George's," climaxing their historic two-and-a-half day summit meeting here. Following is the text of the agreement:

Recognising with satisfaction that since popular governments in Dominica, Grenada and St. Lucia have taken office, the friendly relations between the three governments and the people of the three countries have developed greatly on a new basis. Confirming that the following declaration constitutes the basis of the relations of peace, friendship and cooperation between the three countries and that the principles enunciated in the declaration should be strictly observed. Reaffirming that the principles of the Treaty of Chaguramas (establishing the Caribbean Community), the Charter of the Organisation of American States and the Charter of the United Nations should be fully respected. Hoping to contribute to peace, development, friendship and regional solidarity, the governments of Grenada, Dominica and St. Lucia, meeting in St. George's, Grenada, between the 13 and 16 July, 1979, have declared as follows:

(1) The governments of Dominica, Grenada, and St. Lucia shall develop relations of perpetual peace and friendship among their three countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and regional solidarity.

(2) The three governments shall, in good-neighbourly and friendly spirit and in conformity with the principles of equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, endeavour to further develop economic, trade and cultural relations among their three countries and to promote exchanges between the people of the three countries.

(3) The three governments are aware that the people of their respective countries have placed them in office so that important Caribbean questions touching on the livelihood of the people may be looked at in a new perspective.

(4) The three also recognise that popular democracy, respect for the rights of workers and social and economic justice for the masses must be the main objectives of their governments.

(5) Any new Caribbean organisation must provide for an ensure maximum participation by the masses in the region.

(6) The need for closer cooperation is recognised and in this respect arrangements should be made for more frequent consultation at the highest level and exchange of information to the mutual benefit of our countries.

(7) The governments are not opposed in principle to the establishment of a regional military force provided its operations will be limited to the countering of external aggression, including the threat of invasion by mercenaries.

(8) The proposed organisation of eastern Caribbean states shall be brought into existence only after the widest possible consultation of and participation by the people of the three countries.

(9) The three governments endorse an independent and non-aligned approach to foreign policy relations. The governments particularly emphasize that the people of the Caribbean have a sovereign right to develop their countries in their own way and free from outside interference.

(10) The governments oppose imperialism in all its forms, particularly the domination and oppression of developing countries by big multinational corporations and their governments.

(11) The governments strongly oppose all traces of colonialism in the region and internationally and unequivocally support the right of all peoples to self-determination and national independence. In this regard, the governments particularly express their support for the granting of unconditional independence to Belize and reject the claim by Guatemala to ownership of part of the territory of Belize.

(12) The governments also express their fullest support of and solidarity with the national liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and Nicaragua.

(13) The governments reconfirm their commitment to the principles of Caribbean integration, cooperation and unity. In this regard, the decision in principle to allow entry by Caribbean nationals into their respective territories without the need for passports was taken.

(14) The governments support the holding of and urgently call for a CARICOM heads of government conference to be held later this year.

(15) The governments affirm that the Caribbean area is one entity regardless of language differences, economic differences, separation by sea or other such considerations. The governments therefor emphasise the need for developing the closest possible relations between the islands and countries in the Caribbean regardless of whether they are English, Dutch, Spanish or French-speaking.

(16) The governments agree to organise the exchange of all information on oil exploration and the law of the sea and to develop energy policies, including appropriate legislation for the three states.

(17) The governments support the position of those countries calling for the creation of an international body to explore the resources of the deep sea for the mutual benefit of all countries as opposed to their exploitation by multi-national corporations for the benefit of a small minority and support the call by the Third World for a new internation economic order.

(18) The governments identify themselves with the movement in support of disarmament and an end to the arms race and regret the wasteful expenditure of funds in this regard. It is felt that these funds could best be used to aid developing countries. The governments further identify themselves with the struggle for world peace and the settling of disputes by peaceful means. In particular, the governments condemn the use of threat of force by some countries as a means of bullying other countries.

(19) And to assist in the achievement of the above objectives, the three governments hereby establish a consultative commission of ministers to coordinate the implementation of the decisions of this mini-summit and to communicate such decisions to other governments of the Caribbean.

(20) The governments also establish a technical commission of experts to examine, evaluate and make recommendations on all technical matters related to the strengthening of trade, agricultural, agro-industrial and other economic and technical cooperation among our three countries, among the CARICOM LDC's and within CARICOM generally.

Declared the 16th day of July, 1979 at St. George's in Grenada. (CANA)

COUNCIL OF CHURCHES SENDS PROTEST CABLE TO BURNHAM

FL241815 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 19 Jul 79 p 2 FL

[Excerpts] General-Secretary of the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC), Dr. Roy Neehall has said that the "writing is on the wall" for all governments in the Caribbean which continued to show contempt for the basic rights of their people. His comments came shortly after he had dispatched on Tuesday a protest cable to Guyana's Prime Minister Forbes Burnham in connection with the murder of a Catholic priest and serious injuries suffered by others in a peaceful demonstration in Georgetown last Saturday.

In his cable to Mr. Burnham, Rev. Neehall said: "The General Secretariat of the Caribbean Conference of Churches strongly condemns last Saturday's murder of a Roman Catholic priest and the vicious beating of other persons, including the secretary of the Guyana Council of Churches, in full view of the police while covering for their newspaper, THE CATHOLIC STANDARD, a peaceful solidarity procession in support of Dr. Walter Rodney and his comrades by police following the burning of two buildings in Georgetown."

"Your government can hardly escape blame for Saturday's atrocities which are seen as latest in chain of events that raise serious doubts about its commitment to honour fundamental human rights of Guyanese including their right to dissent and freedom of association. We have had to express in the past our deep concern for the rights of Guyanese people and the subtle attempts by political elements to sow discord among churches in Guyana." "Our concern for human rights transcends national boundaries, political systems, governments or parties and politicians. Motivated by same considerations which led us in the past to expose and denounce human rights violations in Grenada and in Dominica, we now strongly urge your governments to guarantee justice, security and basic freedoms of the Guyanese people."

ANTIGUA

DEPUTY PREMIER LEAVES FOR CARICOM MEETING IN BARBADOS

FL241943 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 24 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Antigua's Deputy Premier Lester Bird leaves St Johns today for Barbados to attend the 2-day conference of CARICOM foreign ministers. The conference is scheduled to begin tomorrow. Antigua's head of the Department of External Affairs [name indistinct] and Tourism (Charlton Edward) are already in Barbados for a meeting of officials which precedes tomorrow's conference. Officials in St Johns say that in his address to the opening session of the ministerial meeting, Mr Bird is expected to make a statement concerning the Trinidadian airline British West Indian Airways. However, no details of the proposed statement have been given. Mr Bird is also expected to use the opportunity to speak with ministers from the Leeward and Windward Islands concerning his proposal that the eastern Caribbean [words indistinct] are matters of mutual interest.

BAHAMAS

CUBAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL241749 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The friendly and cooperative relations which exist between the Republic of Cuba and the Commonwealth of the Bahamas got a boost this morning as Cuba's first ambassador to the Bahamas was received at Government House.

In presenting his letters of accreditation to the acting governor general, His excellency Sir Gerald Cash, the Cuban Ambassador, his excellency Raul Roa Kouri, said Cuba and the Bahamas have traditionally maintained friendly relations which he will try to foster to the best of his ability. The Cuban ambassador also talked of the contribution being made by both countries to a new international economic order.

[Begin Roa Kouri recording speaking in English] Cuba and the Bahamas have joined other developing nations in their effort to bring about a just and equitative new international economic order and closely cooperate in many issues of grave concern to these countries at the United Nations and other international forums. It is the firm belief of my government that there is ample room for this and other forms of economic, scientific and technical collaboration in the years to come. Nothing in fact will be more rewarding for me than to further enhance our relations to the mutual benefit of our countries and peoples. [end recording]

That was his excellency Raul Roa Kouri, who was the first Cuban ambassador to the Bahamas. Sir Gerald received the Cuban ambassador's credentials and said the historical occasion will strengthen further the ties of friendship between the two countries. Sir Gerald said the Bahamas was grateful for the warm reception given our delegation in Cuba during the recent Caribbean Festival of Arts [Carifesta].

[Begin Sir Gerald recording] Of historic importance is the recent celebration of Carifesta 1979 in Havana to which a Bahamian delegation of 78, headed by our minister of education and culture, travelled. The warmth and friendliness which they were received in Cuba is greatly appreciated. [end recording]

That was the acting governor general, Sir Gerald Cash. Sir Gerald assured the Cuban ambassador that the Bahamas will continue to cooperate actively with countries like Cuba to achieve appropriate changes in the workings of the world economy and for the betterment of the millions of disadvantaged peoples of the world.

JAMAICA

MANCHESTER PARISH COUNCIL PNP MEMBER RESIGNS

FL241645 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jul 79 pp 1, 21 FL

[GLEANER political reporter]

[Excerpt] Councillor Earl Dunkley of Walderston Division of the Manchester Parish Council has resigned from that body in protest against what he described as the "furious antagonistic attitude" of the People's National Party [PNP] towards Mandeville's mayor, Councillor Cecil Charlton. His resignation was accepted by the Manchester Parish Council at its meeting on Thursday, July 12, after which the seat was declared vacant.

While Councillor Dunkley, a PNP supporter, was not specific in his letter, it is believed it was a direct reaction to the recent expulsion of Mayor Charlton from the PNP. With his resignation, the number of PNP councillors on the Manchester Parish Council has been reduced from 16 to 15. There are two JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] members on the council.

BOLIVIA

ARMY COMMANDER VOICES CONCERN OVER POLITICAL PROCESS

PY250258 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jul 79 PY

[Text] After a meeting with President David Padilla Arancibia, Army Commander Gen Ramon Azero said that the armed forces are concerned about the political process underway in the country. The president met with members of the high military command and commanders of large army units at Government Palace. The press has been closely following the meeting, which just ended.

General Azero said the people hope a great national accord will be achieved since one cannot foresee the emergence of a constitutional majority government capable of solving the country's major problems.

[Begin Azero recording] This is undoubledly causing concern, because we cannot foresee, let us say, a government with a majority strong enough to make it capable of solving the country's major problems. Thus, we trust the political leaders will reflect on and reconcile their ideas in order to form a national coalition government or something similar. [end recording]

He made it clear that no specific proposal has been made to the government and that it is up to the politicians to come to terms and reach a national accord.

[Begin Azero recording] Well, for the time being we are not suggesting anything. We are simply reiterating that those who are now leading our political process, that is, the heads of the political fronts, should seek a national accord. They should also propose the terms of this accord, since it should be a political solution. [end recording]

Asked about meetings between the high military command and commanders of large military units, General Azero said that these meetings are designed to reconcile ideas about what has been called "operation return." The objective is to hear the suggestions of military commanders concerning the return to the barracks. He asserted that the armed forces' objectives have been met through the unity existing within the army and discounted any possibility of a military coup.

ECUADOR

50 COUNTRIES TO BE REPRESENTED AT ROLDOS INAUGURAL

PA250055 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Fifty countries will be represented at the inaugural ceremony of Ecuadorean President-Elect Jaime Roldos Aguilera. Included among those planning to attend the solemn ceremony are Panamanian President Aristides Royo, Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, Venezuela's Luis Herrera Campins and Colombia's Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. Rosalynn Carter, the U.S. President's wife, and the vice president [as heard] of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet will also be present. According to the Foreign Ministry, 115 people representing various countries have already been accredited at the inaugural ceremony to be held on 10 August.

MEXICO

GOVERNMENT REOPENS EMBASSY IN NICARAGUA

PA250355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0232 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jul (AFP)--The Foreign Relations Secretariat reported here today that the Mexican Embassy in Managua has been reopened. Until a new Mexican ambassador to Nicaragua is appointed, Fernando Escamilla, first secretary of the Mexican Foreign Service, has been accredited as charge d'affaires of the Mexican Embassy in Nicaragua.

PRI TO SHOW TOLERANCE TOWARD OPPOSITION IN LEGISLATURE

PA222242 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2114 GMT 22 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Jul (EFE)--The new legislators of the (ruling) Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) will be "tolerant" toward the opposition, deputy-elect Luis M Farias said here today.

The PRI obtained an overwhelming majority in the future chamber of deputies. Farias will be the leader of the PRI bloc in the legislature. He said that the opposition will "have every opportunity to air its views and to claim whatever right it sees fit." The opposition lawmakers will be granted "respect and tolerance," he said, but they must also offer "respect, tolerance, attentiveness and seriousness" in exchange. Farias said that with this "both organs will become forums of political and ideological theses."

The next Mexican legislature will consist of representatives of seven parties, three of which will be present there for the first time. The political parties that will debut in the upcoming congress are the Mexican Communist Party, the (rightist) Mexican Democratic Party and the (progovernment and leftist) Workers Socialist Party. It should be recalled that the only real opposition the PRI has had in the past 40 years stemmed from the moderate rightwing National Action Party (PAN) because the other members of the legislature have always been PRI allies.

URUGUAY

INFLATION RATE--Montevideo, 20 Jul (LATIN)--The general statistics office has reported that the rate of inflation during the first half of 1979 was 32.47 percent as compared to 18.75 percent for the same period in 1978. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0236 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY]

VENEZUELA

FIRST OF FIVE FRIGATES TO ARRIVE IN OCTOBER

PA241821 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The first of the controversial frigates for the Venezuelan navy, the Mariscal Sucre, will arrive in October. This announcement was made in Maracaibo by the navy commander in chief, Vice Adm Ernesto Reyes Leal. The rest of the frigates--five in all--will be arriving in Venezuela at a rate of one every 3 months beginning in October. They will first be tested by the Italian Navy. The admiral also said testing of the missiles on the frigate will begin in September at the expense of the manufacturer.